

Haiti

I. Life in the First of the Negro Republics

By H. Hesketh Prichard

Author of "Where Black Rules White"

SINCE the American occupation there have been many changes in Haiti, but the character of the people remains the same.

Haitian life is grafted upon French life, and one of the aims of every real Haitian is to visit Paris. There can be no doubt, even while criticising in the friendliest spirit, that the Haitian negro is too French—he is apt to overdo it. This refers, of course, to the town-dweller. In the country districts the peasants are altogether superior and, besides, there are among them no professional or moneyed classes, such as lawyers and politicians; all work for their living, and gain it from the soil itself.

To say that the Haitian is greatly attached to his independence would be true, yet in all but name this independence is a thing of the past. There is always, and always has been, in Haiti a certain amount of rebellion, and since the American occupation certain individuals calling themselves "cacos" have taken to the hills and set authority at defiance. They have not been very successful and, according to the author of "Roving Through the West Indies," six thousand cacos have been got rid of, whereas the American casualties have numbered four. It is said that cacoism is now dying out, as, indeed, it must die out.

Honesty Bred by Responsibility

If we consider the character of the Haitian, we find the most curious inconsistencies. Let us take the case of the Government courier. He is simply a negro employed in some minor Government work, such as sweeping out the Post Office or carrying sacks of coffee to the Custom House. From time to time it is necessary, or was a few years ago, to send large sums of

money by the lonely forest track which lies between Jacmel and Port au Prince. This money was confided to the care of the courier, the small Government servant to whom I have referred. In private life this man may have had the most elementary ideas of honesty, but the moment the courier felt his responsibility he became a new man, and it is a fact that in all the years in which that lonely mountain road was used not once was there a theft by a courier of the money entrusted to him. This throws a peculiar and gracious light upon the Haitian character.

Autocratic General Officers

Again, let us consider the peasant of the interior of Haiti. Quite different from the town-dweller, the vociferous wharfside negro, this peasant is a man entirely reliable. In wandering through the interior of the country I have stopped at various villages, and have had to ask for shelter for the night. Never once would my hosts, however poor they might be, allow me to pay for my entertainment. On departing it was usual to make some present, but it had to be given as from man to man, and was considered in no way as a substitute for payment for the night's lodging.

Of course, in considering these rural districts one must realize that people living there dwelt in the ever-present shadow of punishment of the most violent kind. I remember once entering a village where there was a newly filled grave. A man had been shot that afternoon by the orders of the General de la Place et de la Commune. A cow had been stolen, and suspicion fell upon this unfortunate individual. Whether or not he was guilty I do not know—there seemed to be considerable

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doubt upon the point—but he had been shot, and an example made. One of the natives told me that for many months there would be no fear of stealing in that village.

The general of a village possessed, when I travelled in Haiti, the absolute right of life and death, although he was nominally subject to the President and Council in Port au Prince. Certainly, in any consideration of Haitian life one must not overlook these high-handed rural generals who for years have had so tremendous an influence upon the character of their countrymen. From

them sprang several Presidents. There was Johannis Merisier, a coal-black negro ruling in the Jacmel district, who afterwards made a bold and successful bid for power. This man could neither read nor write, but he succeeded in carrying on his business very well, for what one man wrote he called another man to read, and woe betide the writer who tried to play him a trick!

As to the personal life and character of these autocrats, they were much mixed up in politics, and most of them were polygamists, having two or three and sometimes more wives. They received



HAITIAN FOLK WHO FOSTER PRIMITIVE TENDENCIES

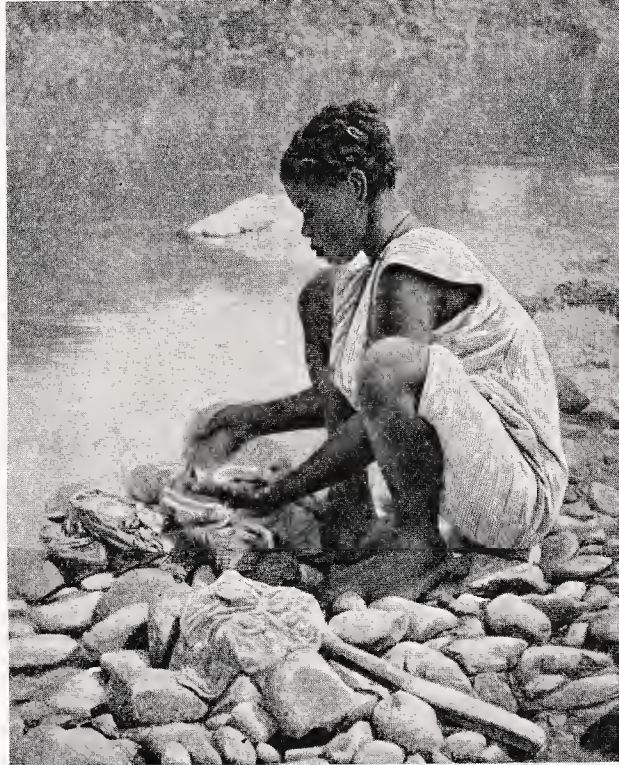
Of the total population of Haiti, the first of the negro republics, about ninety per cent. is black; the remainder consists chiefly of mulattoes, descendants of the former French settlers, and Europeans. If all accounts be true, the peasantry of the rural districts—despite more than a century of self-government—seem to show a deteriorating tendency, even to the point of savagery

very little pay, and that very irregularly. I believe £140 was the full pay of a general of division and honorary aide-de-camp to the President. This they never received, but their hands were heavy upon the people over whom they ruled, and the various villagers were put to work for them. Still, with all their faults, it was they and the people who groaned under their tyranny who made up the real character of rural Haiti.

In the towns things, as I have said, were different, for while the rural general was a man possessing real power, and was usually the only general in his district, each town possessed perhaps a couple of hundred generals, only a few of whom had any power at all. The rest possessed the rank and nothing more. It appears from an old consular report that at one time there were 6,500 generals in Haiti, 7,000 regimental officers, and 6,500 privates. This state of things is very typical of the country. The rank of general has been spread broadcast by the various Presidents. It is given as a reward for services rendered to the State; in fact, it is perfectly true to say that no Haitian who has not attained the rank of general has even begun to prosper in the Black Republic.

This is one of the strongest characteristics of the Haitian race. They love display, they love uniforms, they love gold lace. The Haitian politician, though often a general, is not invariably so. He may be a lawyer, but he is one of the few persons who dress their parts as politicians. Even in that torrid atmosphere he wears an enamelled straw hat, a frock coat, and black trousers, and his life is one very full of adventure.

A politician in Haiti in the days before the American occupation might go to bed a minister and wake up to find that bed surrounded by a number of troops, himself borne off to the dreadful prison, where he might spend the next year or two manacled to a wall, still in his incongruous garb of straw



RIVERSIDE LAUNDRY IN HAITI

The difficulties and discomforts of her task, the uncongenial stones on which she squats, and the somewhat limited capabilities of this method of cleaning clothes do not for a moment daunt the quiet determination of the laundress

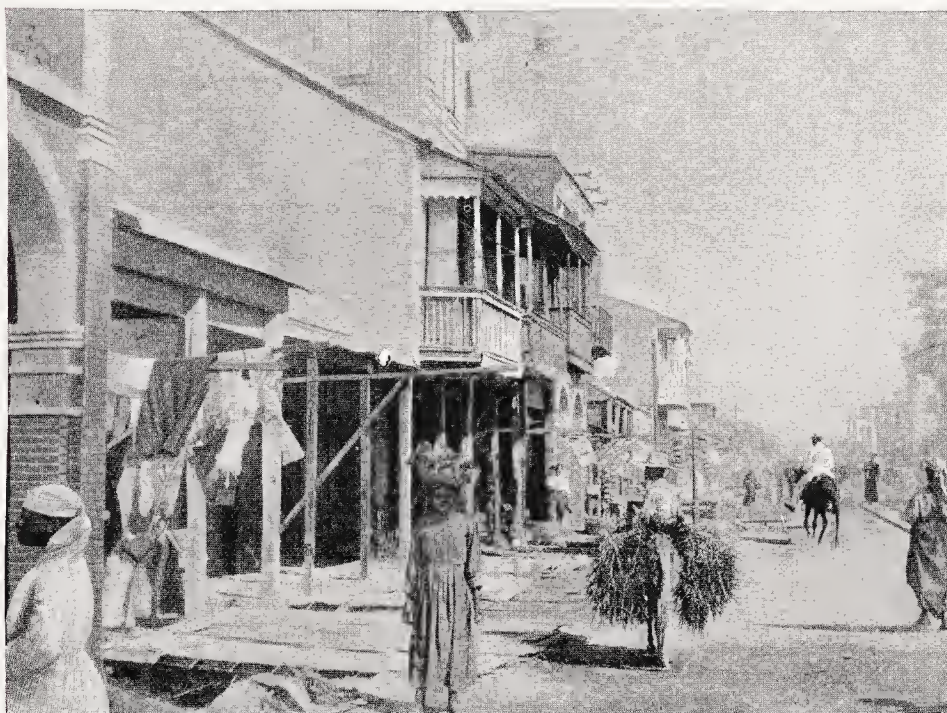
hat and frock coat. In fact, visiting the prisons of Haiti I have seen several such, the frock coat and pink straw hat much the worse for wear, and the political prisoner at the end of his chain begging for the filthy food which was brought to the prison gates.

One thing certainly has an influence on Haitian life, and that is the excellent rum which is made in the country. In old days there used to be a little hotel in Port au Prince. This was the only hotel in the town. It was surrounded by windows with wooden slats, through



TOWN FOUNTAIN AT PORT AU PRINCE

It must surely be a pleasing thought that under the sun-baked cobbles of this tropical thoroughfare cool water finds its way from the cold depths of the earth to bubble and flow from the refreshing fount. Languid ladies taking their siesta in the noonday heat must find this a restful spot as they gaze across their shaded balconies down into the silent street



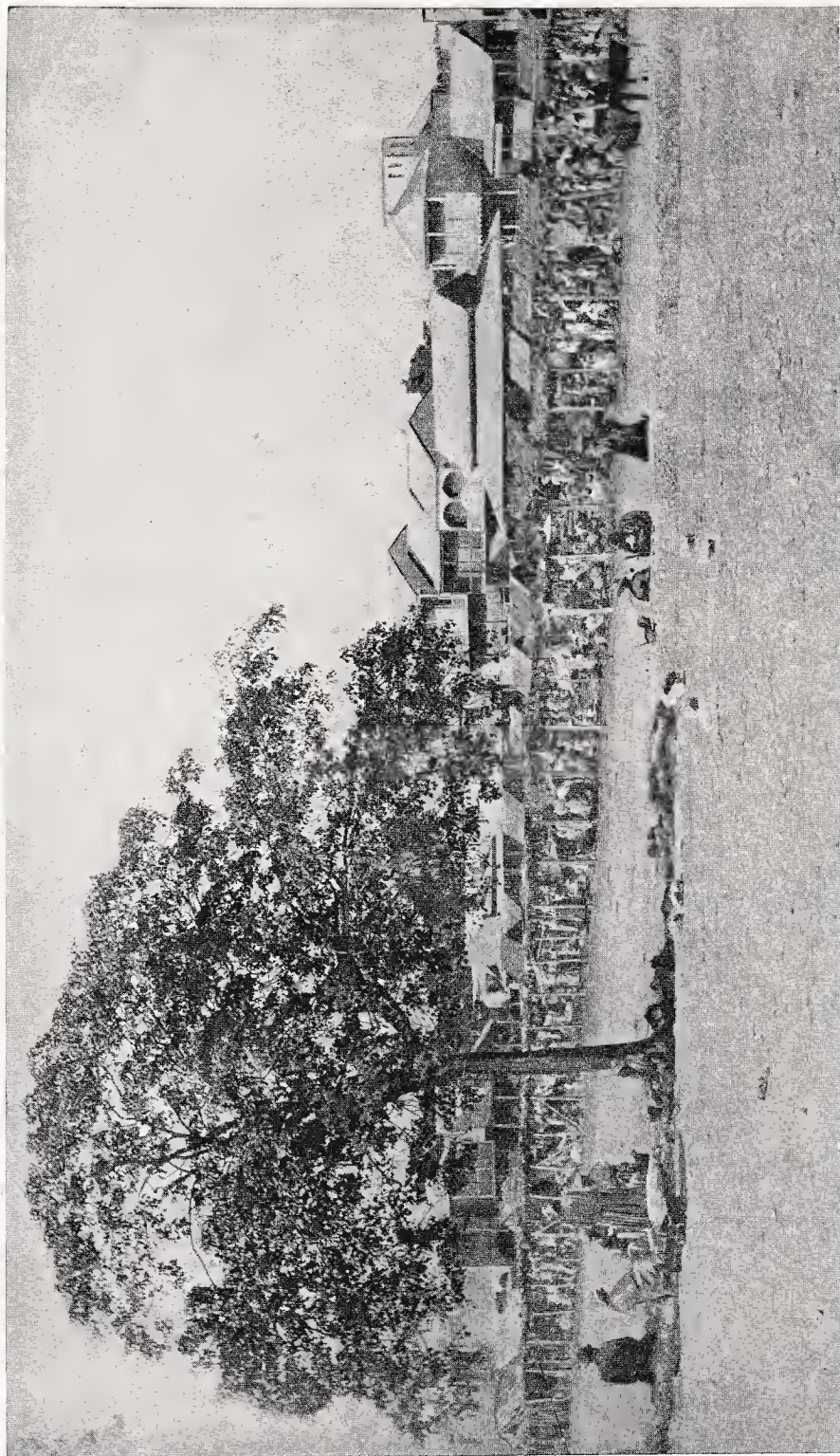
LOOKING DOWN THE MAIN STREET IN A PORT OF HAITI

Port au-Prince has witnessed some wild doings, though this scene seems peaceful enough, with few people about, scanty traffic, and a suggestion in the look of the place that one need not hurry here. But on the site of these houses pirates of the Spanish Main and buccaneers from the Tortugas have sworn and swaggered, fought and roared and drunk, and ogled the dark-skinned Haitian girls



HOMELY SCENE IN THE CATHEDRAL SQUARE OF PORT AU PRINCE

Among the principal buildings of Port au Prince are the wooden palace, the cathedral, and the Senate House. On the open sunlit space before the cathedral much business is transacted, and the coloured cottons of the negro women, the bright fabrics with which the stalls are hung, and the many-hued wares impart a pleasing impression as of a maze of sunshine, colour, and movement.



RIOT OF CHATTER AND COMMERCE UNDER THE VERTICAL RAYS OF THE SUN IN PORT AU PRINCE

It may be safely said that Haiti is not excelled by any other country in the world where richness and variety of vegetable produce are concerned. All tropical trees and plants appear in perfection, and even the vegetables and fruits of more temperate climes are successfully grown in the Haitian highlands. In these surroundings, where kindly nature does more than her share, it is not surprising that the people, almost all pure-blooded negroes, should be endowed with indolence and ignorance

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which innumerable boys used to try to steal like jackdaws. It was quite a common thing to be sitting near one of the windows and suddenly to have a black hand snatch at your plate. As early as half-past eight or nine in the morning it used to be thronged with politicians and generals seeking their morning appetiser, and usually they took not one appetiser but many. Then they went out into the hot sun and carried on various arguments, returning before lunch to the rum counter. There was a wonderful lot of spirits drunk in Haiti in those days.

Haitians are very touchy. I refer to the cult of the Voodoo or Vaudaux. There is no doubt that the country is riddled with this strange form of serpent worship, which has been brought from Africa by the Mondongo negroes. In my day, and quite recently, it was easy enough to see the sacrifice of the white cock, even in Port au Prince, the capital itself. In country districts you could see the sacrifice of the black goat.

How deep the roots of Voodoo strike into the Haitian life it is impossible to say, but once when I was watching a sacrifice of the white cock there were



PRINCIPAL STREET IN THE CAPITAL OF HAITI

The Republic of Haiti has many ports open to foreign commerce, of which the principal is Port au Prince, the capital, finely situated in the south-eastern corner of the Gulf of Gonaïve. Although well laid out and containing some pretentious modern buildings and five miles of tramway, the town, which lies in a marshy region and is built largely of wood, is far from healthy

The great French novelist, Dumas, had some Haitian blood in his veins, and certainly the quality of imagination is strong in his fellow-countrymen. They are full of hope for the future. If you happen to mention, let us say, a particularly fine system of reservoirs by which some town you refer to is fed with water, they immediately say: "Yes, yes; we are to have that also!" And the curious part of it is that usually there is some truth in this. Haiti is full of plans, full of hopes in which the Haitians believe, and which they fully expect to see come to pass some day.

There is one subject on which I must comment, and it is one upon which all

five generals present in uniform, and one of them at least belonged to the powerful rural class.

Voodoo also has a growth which is terribly serious, and this is the habit which many of the blacks have of poisoning each other and the rare whites who live among them. All over the country there are Voodoo priests who are little but professional poisoners. Their system is beautifully simple. You have an enemy; you go to the Voodoo priest and demand a poison; you arrange that it is given to your enemy. It is probably not a poison which kills, but it makes him very ill, or possibly mad. The next move lies with the



ON THE THRESHOLD OF A VOODOO TEMPLE, HAITI ISLAND

A fearsome institution with fearsome observances, this Voodoo temple stands for all that is most savage in certain Haitian negroes who regard this superstitious worship as more congenial than their nominal Catholic faith. The Voodoo cult is current in several West Indian islands, and its sacred rites, performed by a priest and priestess, are based upon the worship of the green snake

poisoned man or his relatives. They know what has happened, and they seek out the papaloi who has given the drug—usually it is easy enough to discover him. With him it is a mere matter of business. He will sell an antidote for about the same sum for which he sold the original poison, and if the relatives of the poisoned man do

not buy that antidote, the victim will linger on or die, so almost invariably the antidote is bought.

Many a Voodoo priest makes a fair income at this business. Of course, besides the actual poison, there is a certain amount of camouflage, by which I mean that though the poison does the injury, the priest nearly always gives

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curious little balls of wool, or red rags, or some unsavoury mixture in a bottle, to be hung in the thatch of his victim's dwelling. The negroes show great fear of these outward signs of the hand of the Voodoo priest, many of them being willing to walk round great distances in order to avoid passing by spots where such uncanny things are said to have been placed.

Haiti, while it is savage, has at the town of Port au Prince a certain number

of newspapers, though most of them have had chequered careers, and have appeared under many different titles when, as often happens, they have been suppressed. They generally contain a single sheet of news; about the size of the London "Evening Standard." It is hard to believe that any of them has a circulation much in excess of one hundred copies, and how they succeed in paying their way will always be a mystery. It is a curious fact that the



LAUNDRY WORK AS A PENITENTIAL TASK FOR HAITIAN EVILDOERS

There is little suggestion of the courtyard of a gaol in this scene, with the clean clothes and linen hanging on the lines and the women at the wheels of their mangles. Only the watcher in the turret at the angle of the yard beneath the tall palm tree, and the tall warder, with a revolver at his hip, show that this is a house of detention for wrongdoers

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best-known newspaper of twenty years ago was edited by the consul of the Republic of Liberia, the only other Black Republic in the world, who was then accredited to Haiti. No doubt the fact of his official position saved the enterprising editor from some of the difficulties under which his contemporaries worked. No newspaper which has not the benefit of a State subsidy can flourish in the Black Republic, and should any editor publish anything but very colourless views, he is at once dragged off to prison.

Haiti has always been a hot-blooded republic, and the number of revolutions is legion. Of the first seventeen of her Presidents, only one died in power, all the rest were assassinated, exiled, or sought safety in flight.

The Haitian dislikes the white man, and as you wander about the streets

you can always hear the word "blanc" hissed after you. But much as he dislikes the white man, he dislikes the yellow man more. No doubt many politicians have come to the front solely owing to their black skins. The best class of men therefore do not go into politics, which is left almost entirely to the ultra-negro element.

The Haitian law is founded upon the Code Napoléon, and a great deal could be written concerning justice as it is interpreted in Haiti. The judges are, of course, black, and can generally be bribed—indeed, I have never been in a country where bribery is so rife as in Haiti. Almost everybody is bribable, even the highest officials, and you could not get anything done unless you gave way to the universal custom.

In her wars with the Dominican Republic, which occupies the other half



PEACEFUL DEMOCRATS OF THE LAND "WHERE BLACK RULES WHITE"

Haiti has suffered continually from internal dissensions and quarrels, and the history of both Haiti and Santo Domingo is summed up in the words "a patchwork of revolutions." Sanguinary insurrections are now practically a thing of the past, but the black citizens are still jealously suspicious of the mulattoes, the aristocracy of the Republic, and the relations between them are not amicable

Photo, Publishers' Photo Service



SORTING COFFEE BEANS FOR EXPORT

The industrious figure with bright striped turban and loose, baggy garments, brown shanks and shoeless feet, is only one of many seated all around and diligently absorbed in their important task. For these natives are examining the beans spread before them lest damaged ones or foreign matter should be passed and so spoil the market value of the whole

of the island, Haiti has invariably been beaten, and the Dominican frontier has been pushed ever forward. The country which was under the French the richest and the most fertile of the West Indies, has sunk back into forest. In the interior of Haiti you may wander through plantations long since ruined, where the coffee bean grows wild, and you may see the ruins of many a fine dwelling of some old French planter. The Haitian does not like grand houses, he is much happier sitting under a shelter of banana leaves than in the grand halls of the ruined castle of La Ferrière, which looks out over Cap Haitien in the north.

When I was travelling in Haiti there were still to be found in the out-of-the-way districts some of the jewels which were seized from the old French colonists. One day a negro offered me

a diamond brooch, for which he asked, if I remember rightly, fifty Haitian dollars, which was the equivalent of about £3. I was induced to buy it, and one or two other ornaments, and on my return to England was surprised to find them genuine, and worth considerably more than I gave for them. But the Syrian peddlars have now invaded Haiti, and there is no chance that they have left anything of this nature behind them. Throughout the whole of Haiti they wander with their packs and cheap ornaments. The first of them to come probably made a fortune.

The Haitian negroes enjoyed their freedom in Haiti for over one hundred years. They started with a made country, out of which they drove the French. They had therefore the benefit of a running civilization of the highest kind. But what has happened since?

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OFFICIALDOM IN UNIFORM

Haiti is remarkable for its uniforms, and here we have General Zephirin, Commander of the Commune of Hinche, in full regimentals

The country has been allowed to fall back into tangled forest, and not one-twentieth of its great natural wealth has been exploited. What the future

may hold for Haiti, who knows? But when all has been said that can be said against them the fact remains that they are a kindly people; to my stay among them I look back not without pleasure.

As I have said, they are very much attached to their independence. A phrase often used in the papers was, "In Haiti alone a man may show a black face without receiving upon it a buffet!" But I think the days of Haitian independence are over, and the



EX-PRESIDENT AS ADMIRAL

Antoine Simon, who fought through revolution to the Presidency of Haiti, only to be broken in 1911 by the same drastic force



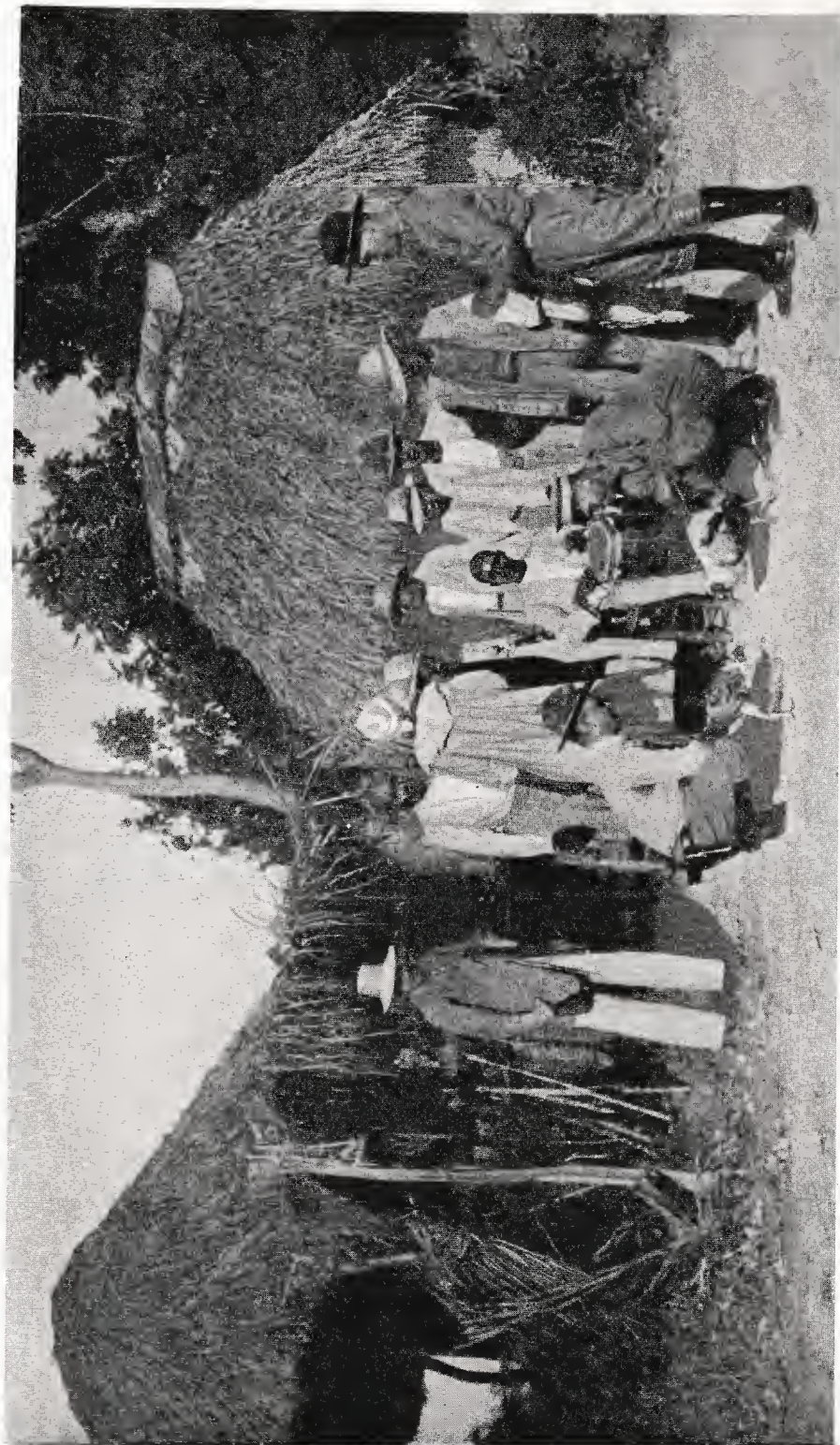
ARCHITECTURAL EYESORE IN MEMORY OF A HAITIAN PRESIDENT

General Hipolite, to whose memory this arch was raised, was the victorious leader in the civil war of 1888-89, his opponent being General Légitime. He became President in the latter year, and kept his office with an absolute authority till his death in 1896. The inscription beneath the clock and the words "Paix" and "Travail" on either tower indicate the veneration felt for his name

history of those hundred years and more when it is weighed in the balance will be found wanting.

The Haitian people have all the desire to do great things in this world for themselves and for their country, but they have not the necessary character to succeed in bringing their imaginations to the definite facts of life. Many

things are begun—few are finished. They seem to be cursed with the spirit of ineffectuality, and thereby destined to fall into the power of the white man. The treaty with the United States ratified in November, 1915, by the Haitian Congress, entailing a virtual protectorate by the former nation, suggests that this has come to pass already.



GUARDIANS OF THE PEACE FROM TWO COUNTRIES ENJOY THE "ROYAL DIVERSION"

Cock-fighting is still a very popular form of amusement in Haiti, though prohibited in many other parts of the world. Here two birds of the fighting breed are being matched by a couple of the American marines who help to enforce law and order in the Republic. The judge of the contest presides in his chair, ready to award the prize to the victor. Among the other spectators are several of the Haitian police

Haiti

II. Stormy History of the Black Republic

By Percy F. Martin, F.R.G.S.

Author of "Through Five Republics of South America," etc.

OCCUPYING the western part of the large island of Haiti, or San Domingo, one of the four islands of the Greater Antilles, lying in the Caribbean Sea between Cuba and Porto Rico, the Republic of Haiti, since 1915-16 virtually an American Protectorate, has nearly twice the population, although little more than one-half the area, of its eastern neighbour, the Dominican Republic.

The name Haiti, meaning mountainous, was given to the island by its original inhabitants, the Caribs. It was altered in the fifteenth century, by Columbus, to Hispaniola, or Hispaniola, later to Saint Domingue, and then Santo Domingo, after the chief port; but the old name was revived early in the nineteenth century, and is now generally applied to the western, and that of Santo Domingo to the eastern, section of the island.

The physical characteristics of both States are the same, but the climate of Haiti, if anything, is more tropical, owing to the preponderance of lowlands. In Santo Domingo the mountainous country favours a better temperature.

Probably Haiti, of all the Latin-American Republics, has had the most stormy career. For close upon one hundred years this State has proved a cause of anxiety, not alone to its immediate neighbour, but to the adjacent American continent. When discovered by Columbus in 1492, the island was divided into five States, or Cacicats, continually warring with one another. The Spaniards put an end to this state of affairs by slaughtering one-half of the population, replacing them by negroes from Africa, and enslaving the other half. Until 1630 the conquerors enjoyed possession undisturbed; but in that year French buccaneers and free-booters, descending upon the island, practically

secured the country, which they named Saint Domingue.

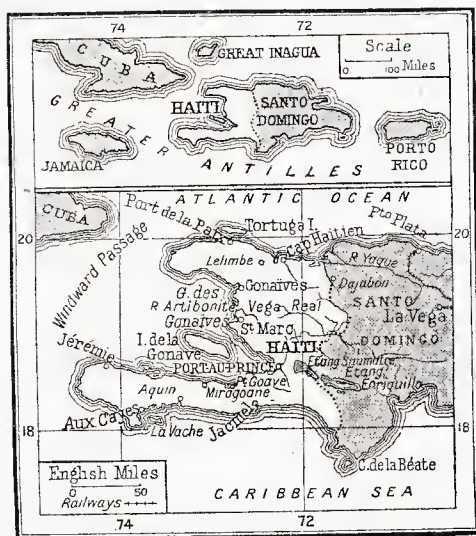
Upon the outbreak of the French Revolution (1789), the population, now become multi-coloured by reason of interbreeding between the original Indians, negroes, Spanish, and French, revolted. The National Assembly in Paris granted them independent rights, which caused friction between the people and the colons (French landlords). They called the English to their aid, and the latter at the end of 1793 took possession of part of the island. There were then English, French, and Spanish settlements; but a fresh outbreak of the emancipated people, led by Toussaint l'Ouverture, himself a slave, brought about the expulsion of both Spaniards and English; the French remained in possession.

The National Government in France appointed l'Ouverture governor of the island, but he was deposed by Napoleon I. In 1801 General Leclerc, appointed governor, arrested l'Ouverture, and sent him in custody to France, where he died in prison. Again the people rose, and the French were finally expelled from the island. The Haitians proclaimed their independence on January 1, 1804, when slavery was abolished for the first time in this part of the world. In 1822 the Spanish part of the island came under

the administration of Haiti, but in 1844 separation took place, and the Spaniards established an independent government, known to-day as Santo Domingo, or the Dominican Republic.

Since then Haiti has known hardly one year's political peace; one President, Hippolite, only has served a full term, others having either fled or else been murdered.

During the administrations of Lecomte, Tan-crède Auguste, and Michel Oreste,



THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI



NATIVE TRADERS AT PORT AU PRINCE

Though they take their shopping as seriously as other folk, these Haitians convey an impression of unhurried progress as they pass from stall to stall, and there is ample leisure to stop and be included in the photograph. A saunter down the market has for them possibilities of gossip and meeting neighbours, and an easy indolence is supplied by the tropic heat and surroundings

demands were made by European Powers for payment of the Republic's foreign debt; France and Germany were only deterred from taking forcible possession by threats of the Monroe Doctrine. With a view to the protection of American nationals, the United States landed troops in 1907.

Germany made efforts to take control of Haiti, but again Mr. Roosevelt, as in the case of Santo Domingo, intervened. In the following year President Nord Alexis was deposed and took refuge on board a French training-ship, General Légitime being his successor. United States cruisers took part in the proceedings, a dispatch-boat also being ordered to Haitian waters. In the same

year a revolution against General Légitime broke out, the minister, General Lecomte, and several other prominent officials participating. Légitime fled to London, July, 1911.

Foreign Legations made requests to their Governments for the dispatch of warships to Haiti, the cruiser *Bremen* arriving to protect German interests. The French Consul was seriously wounded. In August, General Cincinnatus Lecomte triumphed, became President, and the same month was recognized by the United States. Within a few days, however, Lecomte was burned to death in his palace, from an explosion in an adjacent powder-magazine, while at the same time

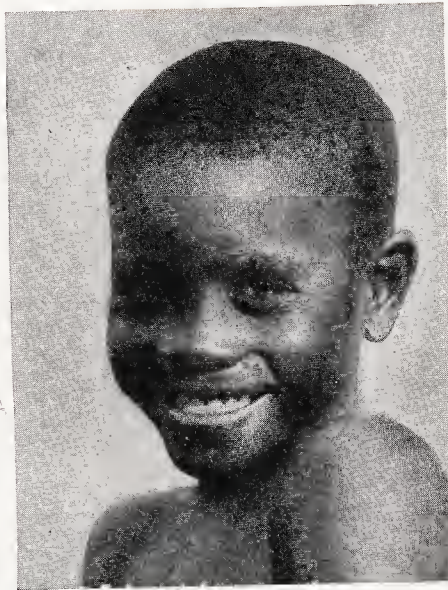
HAITI'S STORY

350 other people were killed. Vice-President Tancredi Auguste succeeded, but at once was confronted with a revolution headed by General Saint Just.

Auguste succeeded in maintaining his position until 1913, when he suddenly died, presumably from poison. Thereafter, Generals Oreste Zamor, Davilmar Théodore and Bordas struggled for supremacy, Théodore being killed in battle near the frontier. Meanwhile Germany, Great Britain, the United States, and France presented ultimatums relating to claims for damages. The British claim was for \$62,000 compensation, due to an Englishman whose saw-mill had been destroyed. The cruiser Suffolk, sent to Port au Prince, brought about a speedy settlement. The claims, however, occasioned further popular disturbances, which came to a head in January, 1915.

President Théodore's government was replaced by that of General Vilbrun Guillaume. In July following an infuriated mob removed Guillaume from the French Consulate (where he had sought refuge), and shot him in front of the building. As a result of the continuance of political disturbances, the United States took practical possession of the country (August, 1915), Mr. Lansing officially referring to Haiti as a "protectorate." In the following year a treaty was ratified with the country; by the terms of this Haiti gave up control of its finances and police, as well as its political independence. This treaty proved a serious blow to German influence, which until then had secured the greater share of the import and export trade of the country.

Oppressive administrative measures caused fresh dissatisfaction, the Americans finding it necessary to assert their authority by sheer brute force. Towards the end of 1920, outbreaks were threatened, certain acts of brutality being proved against American marines. So



THAT PICCANINNY SMILE

The laughter of the younger generation in Haiti is usually infectious, for the sunshine keeps them jolly. This young fellow is one big smile

serious were some allegations considered that the Secretary of State (Mr. Daniels) was compelled to order an official investigation. Brigadier-General Barnett, former Commandant of Marine Corps, admitted that "unlawful and indiscriminate killing of natives by American marines had occurred," and Lieutenant H. T. Exshaw, who was held officially responsible, was declared "insane." In May, 1921, three Haitian delegates arrived at Washington to present a memorial to President Harding accusing Americans of having perpetrated a long series of atrocities, and demanding their withdrawal from Haiti.

HAITI: FACTS AND FIGURES

The Country

Comprises western part of island of Haiti, West Indies. Western coastline greatly indented by Bay of Gonaïves, which lies between two mountainous peninsulas. Includes several islands, the chief of which are La Gonave, Tortuga, and La Vache. Rivers include the Artibonite, Grand Aise, and Trois Rivières. Principal ports, Port au Prince, Port de la Paix, Gonaïves, Jacmel, St. Marc, Cape Haitien, Jérémie, Aux Cayes, Miragoane. Area about 10,204 square miles; population about 2,500,000, mainly negroes.

Official language, French. Religion, Roman Catholicism. Armed constabulary of 110 officers and 2,688 N.C.O.'s and men, instituted 1916, with coastguard service attached. Reserve troops, 19,128 men.

Constitution

Republic under constitution of June 12, 1908. President elected for four years. Legislative

power vested in Chamber of Deputies chosen for two years by popular vote, one member for each 60,000 inhabitants; and Senate of fifteen members chosen for six years. U.S.A. protectorate established November, 1915.

Commerce and Industries

Chief products coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, logwood, sugar. Industries mainly agricultural. Undeveloped mineral resources include gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone, porphyry. Imports 1919-20, 27,398,411 dollars; exports 18,996,032 dollars. Nominal value of dollar 4s. About 64 miles of railway, telegraph lines 124 miles.

Chief Towns

Port au Prince, capital (population 120,000). Cap Haitien (15,000), Jacmel (20,000), Aux Cayes (15,000), Gonaïves (8,000), Port de la Paix (5,000).



MUSICIANS AND DANCING-GIRLS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IN STARRED AND STRIPED RAIMENT

The Hawaiian or Sandwich group, in the North Pacific, consists of eight inhabited and several small uninhabited islands. The aboriginal Hawaiians are said to belong to a Polynesian race. A handsome pleasure-loving people, they, like their kinsmen of the South Sea Islands, delight to deck themselves in



HUNGARY: PEASANT COUPLE IN BRIDAL ARRAY

Reminiscent of a past era are many practices attending Hungarian nuptials, and especially dear to the heart of the peasantry is the elaborate wedding garb with its tinselled and flowery headgear



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